

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3565

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1893.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,185,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 12 Months.....5 per cent.
" 6 ".....4 " "
" 3 ".....3 " "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [192]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq., Chairman.
Chow Tung Shing, Esq.,
Chen Kit Shan, Esq.,
H. Stollerfoht, Esq.,
Choi Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches:—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS:—
The Commercial Bank of Scotland,
Parrs Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.
" 6 ".....4 " "
" 3 ".....3 " "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.....2 " "

Hongkong, 24th May, 1893. [8]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP £251,093.15.0

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Wm. Keswick, Esq.—Chairman.
Adolf von André, Esq., F. D. Sassoon, Esq.,
Egbert Iverson, Esq., H. D. Stewart, Esq.,
David McLean, Esq.

HONGKONG COMMITTEE:
The Hon. J. J. Keswick, The Hon. C. P. Chater,
H. Hopplius, Esq.

Head Office:—3, Princes Street, London.

Branches:—Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

Agents:—Penang, Singapore, and Yokohama.

RATES OF INTEREST.
ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits, can be ascertained on application.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [887]

Intimations.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with Article No. 18 of the Articles of Association of THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED, the Directors have passed a Resolution making a CALL OF ONE POUND per Share on the Ordinary Shares of the Bank, such Call to become PAYABLE as follows:—
Five Shillings on the 1st November, 1893.
Five Shillings on the 1st February, 1894.
Five Shillings on the 1st April, 1894.
Five Shillings on the 1st June, 1894.

The several Instalments of the above Call Due on Shares on the Hongkong Register are Payable at the Office of the Bank, No. 4, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, in local currency equivalent.
Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be allowed on all Instalments paid in advance of due dates.
If the Sum Payable in respect of any of the above Instalments be not paid on or before the respective days appointed for payment thereof respectively, interest will be charged on the same at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the day appointed for Payment thereof to the time of actual payment, in accordance with Article No. 21 of the Articles of Association of the Bank.

S. L. DARBY,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1893. [1049]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date NO FULLY PAID-UP SHARES of this Company will be TRANSFERRED on which the NEW SHARES standing in the same Name remain Unpaid.
By Order, R. LYALL, Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [444]

WANTED.

A ROTARY PRINTING PRESS. Size about 36 by 47 inches, or a trifle larger. Must be in working order.
Apply, stating terms, &c. to
G. W.,
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1893. [1014]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.
Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.
Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.
The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PATCH, or old Kewpie to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1893. [497]

Insurances.

THE STANDARD ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

1. AMONG THE MANY ADVANTAGES of this form of Assurance, the following may be mentioned:—
(a)—It secures an immediate Provision for wife and family or other relatives in event of early death.
(b)—It provides a Fund for Retirement.
(c)—It supplies an excellent Investment for the regular accumulation of small fixed sums of money.
(d)—The Surrender and loan values are larger than under ordinary Policies.

2. AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN THREE YEARS IN FORCE—should the Policy-holder wish to discontinue future payments—he will be entitled to receive, on application, a FREE PAID-UP POLICY for a proportionate amount of the Sum Assured, as explained in the Prospectus.

Full particulars on application, DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1893. [747]

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Underigned are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. [415]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....£1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1893. [173]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAIELS 500,000.....\$833,333.33-
EQUAL TO.....\$318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
LEE SING, Esq., LO YUEN MOON, Esq.,
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER:—HO AMEL

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1893. [974]

Intimations.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,

WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

15, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 24th August, 1893. [939]

THE PHARMACY,

85, QUEEN'S ROAD.

MESSRS. FLETCHER & Co. beg to inform the Residents of Hongkong and the Shipping Community, that they have now OPENED at the above address. The Store is managed by a thoroughly competent Chemist who takes every care that all DRUGS and CHEMICALS used in the compounding of prescriptions are PURE and FRESH.

FLETCHER & Co. have on hand a good selection of Druggists' Sundries and Patent Medicines.

Telephone No. 74.

FLETCHER & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1893. [1044]

DR. KNORR'S ANTI-PYRINE.

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TID.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antipyretic highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for DR. KNORR'S ANTI-PYRINE. Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

"DERMATOL" is the best Vulnerary; its effect in stimulating the closing up of Wounds, is described as amazing.

To be had at every reputable Chemist and Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China.

Beware of spurious imitations.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1893. [406]

Intimations.

W. BREWER.
JUST RECEIVED
A NEW STOCK of GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES in BROWN RUSSIAN and MOROCCO LEATHER.

LADIES' WALKING SHOES in MOROCCO LEATHER.
LADIES' TENNIS SHOES, "The Benshaw."
NEW STOCK BRIAR PIPES, TOBACCO POUCHES, &c.
SPLENDID STOCK of ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS and other PICTURES.
NEW PATENT OPAQUE BANK ENVELOPES.
EXCHANGE TABLES.

2/- to 3/-
\$2.00.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD
Hongkong, 26th August, 1893. [659]

CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

THIS long established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river, in the centre of the Settlements, has lately undergone extensive alterations, and is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

The Electric Lighting now partly laid on will be completed during this year, 1893.

An Assistant will attend on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

736

F. E. REILLY, PROPRIETOR.

W. POWELL & CO.

PORTMANTEAUS.

GLADSTONE BAGS.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS.

SCHOOL SATCHELS.

DOG CHAINS. DOG COLLARS.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1893. [6]

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

IMPORTERS OF THE CHOICEST BRANDS OF TOBACCOS, CIGARETTES AND CIGARS.

TOBACCOS: CIGARETTES: CIGARS.

Pioneer Brand. Silver Vell. Capstan Navy Cut. Ogden's Bird's Eye. Three Castles. Will's Bristol Bird's Eye. Traveller Brand. Ogden's Navy Cut. Golden Flake Honey Dew. Fruit & Honey. Happy Thought. Dollar Brand. Star Mixture. Golden Eagle.

Sweet Caporal. Kinsley's Straight Cut. Full Dress Straight Cut. Otto de Rose. Ogden's Bird's Eye. Yellow Flash. Three Castles.

London. Regalia Imperial. Regalia Britannia. Corona II. Exquisite. Regalia Filipina. Regalia Antonio Lopez. Media Regalia. Brevas. Carolinas.

Thoroughly matured and ready for immediate consumption.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1893. [7]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremila"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Office.

THE HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers. The TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the cuisine being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS: with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communication.

The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour adjacent the HOTEL, and is under the same Management.

THE WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.

HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER, Manager.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1892. [108]

SHOOTING SEASON 1893!

FOWLING PIECES IN CASES WITH IMPLEMENTS.

MARTINI-HENRI MATCH RIFLES, WINCHESTER CARBINES, COLTS

"LIGHTNING" CARBINES, REVOLVERS.

ELLY'S CARTRIDGE CASES:—

METAL-COVERED, GREEN, BLUE and BROWN.

CARTRIDGES LOADED with (E.C.) or "ALLIANCE" GUNPOWDER.

FIGOU, WILKS and LAWRENCE'S "ALLIANCE" SPORTING POWDER.

NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT.

WADS, CAPS, LOADING MACHINES, RE-CAPPERS, CARTRIDGE BELTS AND BAGS, GUN CLEANERS, &c., &c.

LANE CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1893. [107]

Intimations.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the SOCIETY will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 7th October next, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year 1893, and for the half-year ending the 30th June 1893.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 28th September to the 7th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

N. J. EDE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1893. [1039]

SHANGHAI RACES.

RETURN TICKETS, First Saloon, for the above RACES can be obtained on and after this date by the Steamers of the under-mentioned Lines, available for One Month from date of issue.

FARE, SIXTY DOLLARS.

W. H. JOSEPH, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent, Messageries Maritimes Company.

D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1893. [1065]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOS. 8 AND 9 OF 1893.

IN THE MATTER OF WONG POK HIN AND CHIU TO SHANG.

NOTICE is hereby given that a RECEIVING Order dated the 15th September, 1893, has been made in respect of the ESTATE of WONG POK HIN and CHIU TO SHANG, lately carrying on Business at No. 61, Praya Central, as BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS, under the Name or Style of the "MING LI CHAN and MING LI CHAN HING KEE."

And Notice is hereby further given that FRIDAY, the 6th day of October, 1893, at 12 o'clock at NOON precisely, has been fixed for the FIRST MEETING of CREDITORS to be held at the LAND OFFICE, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid.

No Creditor can vote unless he previously proves his DEBT.

Forms of Proof and Proxy can be obtained at the Office of the "Official Receiver," during Office hours.

At the First Meeting the Creditors will be asked to consider whether the Debtors shall be adjudged Bankrupt or whether they, the Creditors, will entertain a proposal for a Composition or Scheme of Arrangement.

BRUCE SHEPHERD, Official Receiver.

Land Office,
Hongkong, 29th September, 1893. [1061]

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,

(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Underigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES per MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending Dishes, &c., for same—and Cash. Scale on application.

Monthly Board for One Person...\$35.00
Tiffin.....\$15.00

AMERICAN FROZEN OYSTERS always on hand and served in every Style.

Breakfast.....\$0.50
Tiffin.....\$0.75
Dinner.....\$1.00

SPECIAL TIFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS, Proprietor.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1893. [328]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with Board and Table Accommodation.

Apply to

Mrs. MATHER, 2, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1893. [36]

J. W. KEW & CO.'S STEAM WATER BOATS.

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE attention of SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS and TYTAM FILTERED WATER offered by J. W. KEW & Co., also to the advantage derived from their being able to Supply their Water in one-fourth the time occupied by the old fashioned and obsolete hand pumps.

No Impeding the loading or discharging of Cargo.

Quickest despatch with lowest possible rates.

J. W. KEW & Co., c/o Carmichael & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1893. [684]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT.

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1893. [109]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.
AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEBANT and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"MARQUIS BACQUEHEM,"

Capitan G. Walluching, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 6th October, at Noon.

Cargo will not be received on board after 3 P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

C. ZANELLA, Agent.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1893. [195]

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

Steamship "TROCAS."

Steamship "SPONDILUS."

Steamship "ELAX."

Steamship "VOLUTE."

Steamship "MUREX."

Steamship "TURBO."

Steamship "CONCH."

Steamship "CLAM."

Steamship "BULLMOUTH."

FOR HAMBURG AND LONDON, Taking Cargo on through Bill of Lading to NEW YORK.

THE Next Sailing will be the Steamship "ELAX."

via BANGKOK and SINGAPORE, on or about 6th October.

For Freight, &c., apply to

SHEWAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1893. [971]

N.B.—The Steamers of this Line will be despatched monthly from Hongkong, and offer exceptional advantages to Shippers of perishable cargo, owing to an improved method of ventilation. Copies of reports on out-turn of cargoes may be had on application to the Agents.

"GIBB" LINE OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN STE

Observatory notices, than irregular and unreliable advice, as then they could depend solely on their own judgment, and not on the signs only of the weather, their signs only indicate ordinary bad weather.

I am writing from the harbour, where I have been enjoying (7) such a shoving up as a landman rarely gets. I will write next steamboat to the shore casualities, if any, and provided I succeed in getting ashore.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING IN JAPAN.

Professor J. Conder, F.R.I.B.A., who has already greatly enriched the art literature of the nineteenth century by his works on Japanese architecture, armour, costumes, and floral art, has now published another handsome volume dealing in his most conscientious and sympathetic style with "Landscape Gardening in Japan." This field is to all intents and purposes entirely new to Western students, and Mr. Conder has been the first to thoroughly master the principles and practice of this fascinating branch of Japanese art. It is now sufficiently recognised that Western civilisation has to learn much of the beautiful from the Far East; and already the original belief—that in Japan depended greatly on colour—is giving way before the appreciation of the higher ideal of form and proportion. As with their flowers, painted or real, all the landscape gardeners of the West, and especially the English, are devoted to suggest a search for the line of perfect beauty, so in their landscapes, when the countless mysteries of Japan's religious and legendary symbolism are explained, the picture stands out clearly as a development of the same principle, the same guiding spirit—suggestion of perfect form; and when completely analysed, as Mr. Conder analyses it, with a very real feeling for every conventionalism, the substantial principles of art itself are found to be as truly carried out in Japan as in the West, though of course entirely different lines that quite a new world is opened out by Mr. Conder to his readers. The writer has evidently made a deep study of his subject, his researches being carried as far back as 1633; and the result, as shown in the present folio, is quite as interesting as if it were the revelation of an unknown store of history and mythology. According to his view (and from his professional training, as well as his position in Japan, he is eminently qualified to judge), there is in Japanese landscape gardening one feature, the prevailing feature, in fact—the every detail has not only a reason but a meaning, a living story plainly told to all who can understand it; and in Japan that means everybody. There is no such thing in the West; if there is any reason at all for the arrangement of the gardens, say, at Hampton Court or Virginia Water, it is simply because this or that would "look nice," whereas with this strangely imaginative people a garden is a living legend of long ago, a chain of a plot, or joyfully long, the beauties of life as they ought to be. That is the one secret which the Civilised Occident must learn from the heathen Orient—to put a soul into everything; and that is what Mr. Conder's beautiful work reveals. A bare plot of mud to be by 15 ft. in England may be made to grow larger dabbles than the next-door plot; it may have a more constant succession of bloom, or an odour that carries farther, or a more rigid geometrical pattern in the same plot of mud is made to produce a particular dwarf pine, with a fitting arrangement of the surroundings, to remind all who see it of some great man of the heroic age; the stepping-stones under the verandah are so arranged as to convey whole volumes of allegory; the very fence has its meaning. Of course, in a great measure landscape gardening in Japan depends on the people themselves; for its effect, even to one who knows nothing of legendary lore, familiar objects cannot fail to convey some meaning; and the cultivation of this principle is what Mr. Conder's book recommends—though, by the way, he does not say so himself; but perhaps he is so imbued with the spirit of his study that he prefers to simply suggest it.

The book is a beautiful work of art, a fitting emblem of its subject. The illustrations, besides greatly facilitating the acquisition of this wonderful Japanese accomplishment, utterly unknown to Europeans, are in themselves a study. The letterpress is practically faultless, and reflects great credit on the printers (the Hakuhun-sha, Tokyo).

THE IMPACHMENT OF CHANG CHIH-TUNG.

A few weeks ago a Shanghai contemporary published a translation of a memorial to the Throne accusing the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung of various flagrant offences during his governorship of the Liang Kuang, and also since his transfer to the Hukwang provinces. We are now informed that the version in the Shanghai paper was in many respects inaccurate, and have been favored by a high Chinese official with a reliable translation of one of the most extraordinary State impeachments of such a high official as the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung ever made public. In publishing this sensational and most interesting memorial it is only necessary to add that the Emperor and his Ministers decided that the grave charges made by the President of the Court of Revision were unfounded, but recommended that in future Chang Chih-tung should give more attention to official audiences. Here is the memorial:

Hu Chih-Chang, President of the Court of Revision, on his knees presents a memorial on the subject of a high provincial administrator who has proved himself unworthy of the Imperial favour, and has abused the trust of his high office.

Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of the Hukwang provinces, is a man of great learning and extensive information, well versed in all the branches of literature and the canonical writings. Several times appointed to preside over the literary examinations, he performed his duties in such a way as to give satisfaction. The Memorialist himself was, in former years, a colleague of Chang Chih-tung in the Hanlin Academy, and at that time sincerely admired his high attainments and varied accomplishments. He was, in fact, generally looked up to with admiration by the men of our generation, who considered him, together with the now degraded and exiled Hanlin Academy, Chang P'ing-shan, as the two men of genius from the south of the metropolis. In about the fifth and sixth year of the present reign, the then Cabinet Minister Li Hung-tao brought him favourably to the notice of their Imperial Majesties, the Empress Dowager and the Emperor, who graciously accorded to him the recognition due to his merits. In a few years he was appointed to the governorship of a province, and then further promoted to the post of a Viceroy, the latter appointment being over the important provinces of the Two Kuangs in the south. From this day the spirit of overbearing and self-sufficiency of this man showed itself.

The high provincial functionaries, such as the Treasurer, the Judge, and the Intendants of Circuits, on those days appointed for official receptions, were kept waiting for hours and

sometimes for a whole day, to be finally dismissed without an audience. Such conduct Chang Chih-tung looked upon as a matter of course, and he had no regard for public opinion. As for the Expectant Prefects, magistrates and others, he would not condescend to receive them at all. Whether the officers placed under him were worthy men or otherwise, it was not his business to enquire. Whether the public business was properly or perfunctorily conducted, it was no concern of his to look after. The man for whom he had a liking was sure of receiving at once ten or more appointments. The man whom he disliked had not a chance of seeing his face for the whole year. The officers whom he favoured were, for the most part, light and frivolous, officious and self-seeking, or pretentious and deceitful. Men of solid character and modest manners he despised as being men of no talents and gave them no employment. Irregular in his habits, he would issue orders in and out of all reasonable time and hours. This was a subject of grievance even among his own personal secretaries.

What he did was to diligently seek out men of wealth in the province and those who happened to settle there, possessing any property; and after exhausting all the resources of incrimination, compelled them to pay down, sometimes as voluntary contributions, sometimes as fines, large sums of money, amounting in each case to more or less than one to two hundred thousand taels. Such a proceeding is in itself against all the principles of law and good government. Money so raised, moreover, was wilfully squandered away. Although there is no evidence that the subject of this memorial appropriated any part of this money for his own use, yet the fact remains that what was collected with so much trouble, was spent as so much dirt. The money indeed was given to the subject of this memorial for the public benefit, but in reality the money was wasted, having fulfilled no object whatever, except to fill the pockets of worthless officials. The subject of this memorial evidently was perfectly aware of all this and yet he felt no compunction whatever in continuing in his extravagant career. Among those who were his subordinates, no one dared to tell him the truth. Among his colleagues no one could agree with him.

There was, however, the Provincial Treasurer, Wang Chieh-shan, a man of contemptible character, mean and self-seeking; he was a master in the arts of exacting money from the people. Partial and vindictive himself, he has been known to pay court wherever his interests could be served. The character of the man was notorious, and yet the subject of this memorial considered him a man of talents and strenuously recommended him to the Throne.

There was yet another man, whom the subject of this memorial recommended for promotion to his present rank, a sub-prefect by the name of Chiao Feng-chang, a petty unfeeling. Not without some degree of smartness, this man, by the assiduity of petty mental services, had ingratiated himself into the favour of the Viceroy, who came to regard him as a bosom favourite and would keep him by his side from morning till night. In official circles he paid court to Chiao Feng-chang was regarded as a means of securing an appointment. The reputation of the man is very vile. The subject of this memorial prides himself that he can make use of the services of even the corrupt and the dishonest; and yet in this present instance, without regard for his reputation, he willingly submits himself to be fooled, and at the same time studiously avoids the mention of his weakness in this particular matter.

Altogether the subject of this memorial, during his five years of office in Canton, wasted of the public funds and of the money he unlawfully raised by forced contributions, a sum amounting to not less than several tens of millions of taels. But of all his public works in Canton, those alone which may in some degree be said to merit the approbation of men, were the Kuang Ya College and Library, as having for their object the encouragement of scholars and literary men. But even there the design was far too extravagant. As for the rest of the money spent, what was not uselessly wasted, had not been accounted for.

In the fifth year of the present reign the subject of this memorial suggested the proposal of building a railway between Peking and Hankow. His memorial on the subject was remarkable enough to attract attention. But when, on receiving orders to take up the Viceroyalty of the Hukwang provinces, the task was laid upon him of carrying out what he had proposed, he was entirely at his wits' end; as if he evidently knew that the project was an impracticable one and had only made the proposal in opposition to all the others in order to make a noise and to gain for himself the reputation for originality. But little as he expected, their Imperial Majesties the Empress Dowager and the Emperor, with their inspired penetration, soon saw through his design.

In order, therefore, to cover his discomfiture and to save himself from reproach, he made another proposal of building works for the manufacture of iron and steel. For this purpose he asked for and obtained permission to appropriate vast sums of money. Thus provided, he was now ready to listen to any one who had a tale to tell him. To-day, it was proposed to open the iron mines, to-morrow, coal mines. Those who had their own interests in applauding him, naturally crowded round him. In one place five hundred thousand taels were thrown away; in another place one hundred thousand. Every day money was lost faster than it could be paid out, and the public funds were mercilessly wasted, with up to the present time, no result whatever. Being reduced to cover his deficits by a hundred expedients, he had recourse to his old tricks of the Canton days, sifting and grabbing for money wherever he could lay his hands upon it.

Such other acts on the part of the subject of this memorial, as the raising of a popular storm in Hunan with his telegraph poles, the destruction of a bridge for the passage of his machinery in the face of a general public indignation which very nearly resulted in serious troubles, and was a grave subject of anxiety to the Throne; the outbreak of fire in his yamen; and the neglect to report it to the Throne; the levying of forced contributions upon officials who entered upon appointments; such acts are too innumerable to be mentioned.

The subject of this memorial says:—"Do not oppose the will of the people in order to gratify your own desires." Now the subject of this memorial has hitherto done nothing but what was to oppose the will of the people and to gratify his own desires. He thus saps the life of the nation and alienates the people; and one consequence following another, the final result, it is to be feared, will be anarchy and disaster. There is not an educated man in Hunan and in the Capital who does not murmur and forbode evil whenever the career of Chang Chih-tung is mentioned. What is still more a subject for indignation is that he, who now so wilfully and scandalously misconducts himself, is a man who has received such marked and special favours at the hands of their Imperial Majesties, the Empress Dowager and the Emperor.

his plans. But in reality he is a man of great ambition and pretensions in words; with no readiness to undertake great things than strength to carry them out; forcible in appearance, but weak in nature; and although full of elasticity at the outset of a project, with no perseverance to continue it to the end. He is, in fact, a man who has made an empty reputation, having done nothing to deserve it. He is such a man as was Yin Hsiao of the Tsin dynasty. As for obtaining a periphery and conceit of his character, and for the multiplicity of his plans and projects, he may be compared to Wang An Shih of the Sung dynasty. There is not an officer in the whole empire at the present day who can compare with Chang Chih-tung for the elaborateness of his memorials and the pretentiousness of his sayings, nor is there any one to be found who can be compared with him for the perversity of his actions and the deceitfulness of his heart. Such a man is not fit abroad for an Administrator, nor at home for a Councillor. What he is really competent to do, is to weigh the niceties of literary compositions and to discourse upon literature and *belles-lettres*.

Last year the subject of this memorial presented an address to the Grand Secretary, Li Hung-chang, on the occasion of the latter's birthday. The address was full of fulsome adulation, and in the end the writer, describing himself, says: "When I measure my resources and weigh my strength, I find the ground I occupy is too small to admit of a free movement." Now the area included within the two provinces of Hunan and Hupoh is surely large enough to tax to the utmost the powers of any man to efficiently govern! But here is a man who complains of these provinces being too small to be worth his while to exert himself. What mad presumption and wild extravagance this man is capable of! The brother of the subject of this memorial, Chang Chih-wan, has long held the post of Cabinet Minister. It is probably out of consideration for the latter's feelings that no one has yet brought the case of Chang Chih-tung before his Majesty the Emperor. The Memorialist, after carefully reviewing his career and gathering from reliable sources the public estimate of him, now draws up this bill of impeachment against him. The facts of the case are so clear that the Memorialist believes that not even his brother Chang Chih-wan will be able to shield him. As to how to deal with him, the Memorialist, knowing that that power belongs to the Emperor, will not venture to make any suggestion. Praying that his Majesty will graciously give this matter his consideration and awaiting his Majesty's instructions, the Memorialist respectfully presents this memorial.

HOW DID THEY COME TO DO IT?

ONLY to think that any man—in the daytime, with his eyes open, not being crazy and not wanting to commit suicide—should walk straight into a canal or a river! Only to think that, I say! Yet a good many did it in and around London in Christmas week, 1891. The dense fog it was, of course, that made them. People could hardly see six feet in front of their noses, and in times, and in some spots. For you understand the difference between more darkness and a fog. In the dark, no matter how black it is, you can always see the lights if there are any. But a fog! A fog is to have your eyes put out; it is blindness. As for shipwrecks and other calamities due to fog, why, there's no need to tell you. The London papers have wondered why somebody hasn't invented a way to scatter fog. Ah, yes, why? Here's a woman's story about a fog, one of those thick mists that hang over most of us twelve months in the year. She says that from April to September, 1889, she was too ill to have any pleasure or business. This was a thing, she says, as her disposition was naturally cheerful and lively. The trouble, whatever it called it, came on her gradually, much as a fog rises. At first she simply felt languid. Very little exertion made her tired. Her breath came to be very short, too, and she often felt faint. She couldn't eat that, let alone with any sleep, and her sleep was broken up by the most terrible dreams of being sold and straight away, as good as dead, always. Her spirits were dull and depressed. To be sure, how else could they be?

She had great pain in the region of the heart, which frightened her, as it would you, for the heart is a vital organ and we are properly scared when anything ailing it tells us so. She also felt distressed. Every time she was walking in a month of water was a painful matter. For several weeks she went on in this fashion. She kept on with her work in the house and shop (a bakery), but it was as much as ever.

Simple medicines, such as we all know of—those the doctor told her to take—did not do her any good. She consulted the family doctor, a man who has a large practice and is considered very clever. He examined her carefully and then said, "Mrs. Plover, you are suffering from congestion of the liver, heart disease, and debility."

This was a statement fit to make the poor woman give up in despair. Indeed, it nearly did. But the doctor was right; that is, from his point of view. He treated the patient for some time. For a short space, occasionally, he relieved her; then she was bad as ever. "Once in a while," she says, "my heart almost stopped beating, and I looked and felt like a dying person." This, she was told, was the insupportable complaint called *angina pectoris*; but it wasn't, nor anything like it. Still, it was serious and dangerous.

Her letter ends in these words: "I had read in a book about Mother Selig's Curative Syrup, and my husband had taken some of it and thought highly of it. But I had not much faith in it. I began by taking fifteen drops, but as this did not do me any good, I followed the directions and took thirty drops and after having used the bottle I felt better. I could eat and digest food, the pain in my chest and side gradually went away, and after taking two bottles more I was well, and have been well ever since."

(Signed) Mrs. Plover, of the Langham Hotel, Bakerly, 23, Chesham Street, North Street, Chesham, Manchester.

What are we to think of this case? We are to think that this lady's "heart disease" was what is called "functional," not "organic" disease, in plain English, the heart's action was disturbed by the blood poison created by indigestion and dyspepsia—her real and only malady. The liver trouble and debility were parts of the same puzzle. And so was the asthma.

Now, what is the worst fog that ever darkened England? It is the fog which keeps doctors and people from seeing that nearly all the complaints they suffer from are nothing more or less than symptoms of indigestion and dyspepsia, and curable by the remedy mentioned by Mrs. Plover. By reason of this fog folks walk straight into open graves—every day.—Advt.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

2nd October, 1893.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	W.	S.	E.	N.	W.	S.	E.	N.	W.	S.	E.	N.
Wanchow	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Taipei	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Nagasaki	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Kobe	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Yokohama	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Manila	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Canton	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Hankow	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Peking	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Shanghai	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Amoy	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Swatow	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Shanghai	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Amoy	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Swatow	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Shanghai	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Amoy	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Swatow	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0

3rd October, 1893.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	W.	S.	E.	N.	W.	S.	E.	N.	W.	S.	E.	N.
Wanchow	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Taipei	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Nagasaki	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Kobe	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Yokohama	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Manila	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Canton	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Hankow	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Peking	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Shanghai	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Amoy	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Swatow	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Shanghai	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Amoy	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
Swatow	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0

At 10.15 a.m. Black south coast mist. Terrible typhoon passed over Hainan early this morning, and it is now moving north-westward in the China Sea. 10.30 a.m. Barometer falling. Strong north wind increasing. Rough sea. Weather becoming bad. 10.45 a.m. Vessels leaving the port except for the westward run. 11.00 a.m. Gun fired one round, and 11.15 a.m. Gun fired two rounds. 11.30 a.m. Typhoon expected from north-east to south-east in Hongkong. 11.45 a.m. Black bill hoisted. In 12 a.m. Barometer rising. Strong north-east wind, decreasing, with squally and heavy weather.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day 4 p.m.	On day at 10 a.m.	On day at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.18	29.4	29.5
Thermometer	86	80	77
Humidity	86	80	77
Direction of wind	SE	SE	SE
Force	11	6	4
Weather	odg	odg	g
Rain	—	1.2	—

Highest open air temperature on the 81

Lowest open air temperature on the 73

F. G. FLOOD, First Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, 31 October, 1893.

Highest open air temperature on the day 75° F. Lowest open air temperature on the day 65° F. F. G. FROD, First Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, 3rd October, 1893.

Today's Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 121. THE REGULAR MEETING OF ZETLAND LODGE IS POSTPONED UNTIL TOMORROW (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT, the 4th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to be present. Hongkong, 3rd October, 1893. [1046]

THE HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB. THE ANNUAL MEETING for the purpose of receiving the Committee's Report on the past season and of electing the Committee and Officers for the coming season will be held in the CRICKET CLUB PAVILION on MONDAY, the 9th October, at 6 P.M.

H. W. SLADE, Hon. Sec. Hongkong, 3rd October, 1893. [1070]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO. THE Company's Steamship "THALES" Captain Hodels will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, at Noon, and not as previously notified. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 3rd October, 1893. [1069]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY. THE Company's Steamship "ESMERALDA" Captain G. A. Taylor, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, at 5 P.M., instead of as previously advertised. This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers and is fitted with the Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 3rd October, 1893. [1068]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship "NAMOA" Captain Harris, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at Daylight, and not as previously notified. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 3rd October, 1893. [1068]

THE HONGKONG STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG. THE Steamship "PROTONTIS" Captain Farrand, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to LEONG TUN FO, Secretary. Hongkong, 3rd October, 1893. [1055]

Intimations. G. FALCONER & CO. WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS. No. 41, Queen's Road Central. [1071]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO. CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS. JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS. CHARTS AND BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Volkmann and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES. MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES. No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [1074]

LEVY HERMANOS. JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS. Sole Agents for PATHE FRERES & Co. Geneva. A great variety in Fancy Goods and Optical Instruments. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Opposite the Telegraph Office. [774]

Intimations. CARMICHAEL & Co., LD. HAVE JUST LANDED ENGLISH-MADE FOWLING PIECES with CASE and IMPLEMENTS \$50 and upwards. ELEY'S CARTRIDGE CASES, BAGS and BELTS, NEW CASTLE CHILLED SHOT, SHOOTING STOCKINGS in great variety, DAWSON'S TAN LEATHER BOOTS and SHOES, BROWN CANVAS WALKING and TENNIS SHOES, DOG COLLARS in NICKEL, BRASS and LEATHER, DOG CHAINS, &c. CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD. 18, Praya Central, Hongkong. [52]

Auctions. PUBLIC AUCTION. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, GLASS AND PLATED WARE, &c. THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, the 7th October, 1893, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at his SALE ROOMS, DUNDRELL STREET. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the Property of F. T. P. FOSTER, Esq., and Others, Comprising:—HALL FURNITURE, DRAWING-ROOM SUITE in SILK TAPESTRY, MUSIC-STAND, OVERMANTELS, GLASS FIRE SCREEN, CARPETS and STAIR CARPETING, RUGS, CURTAINS, CLOCKS, PICTURES, ORNAMENTS, FENDERS and IRONS, &c. ONE COTTAGE PIANO, by Broadwood & Sons, in Good Condition. ONE COTTAGE PIANO, by Schiedmayer, Stuttgart, in Good Condition. CARD and FANCY TABLES, FANCY CHAIRS. EXTENSION DINING TABLE, CHAIRS, TEAK CARVED SIDEBOARDS with MIRROR BACK, DINNER

